with vermin; her clothes reek; her dirty hair is a mat of tangles.

"She isn't a pleasant proposition for any young nurse to face. There are as many ways of regarding that case as there are girls to regard.

The romantic young woman, who undertook the training so that she might bathe fevered brains and fan interesting convalescents, and save at least one valuable masculine life each week, will possibly lose her nerve entirely before the old woman. If too plucky for that she will set her teeth and scourge herself through the task.

The earnest mechanical nurse will do the work conscientiously, practically, but with cold distaste. The born nurse will wash that old sot and comb out her tangled hair and take care of her with cheerful interest and good-natured kindliness.

"She won't hide her repulsion, because she won't feel it. When I find a young nurse like that I tie to her."

"Are there many of them?" asked THE **BUN** reporter More than you might think; fewer than

I would like. "And the romantic girls of whom you spoke-do many of them undertake the

The superintendent laughed. Oh, the scores of them I have met! The sentiment and foolishness I have had a chance to study! It would enrage me, if it

were not so comical and so harmless.

"The girls whom romance has led into the training school do not have to be considered seriously, for few of them ever become nurses. If they are hopeless, we

"Usually they save us the trouble by beating a hasty retreat after the prosaic and unbeautiful side of nursing has dawned upon them. Occasionally a girl comes in with false ideas and absurd notions, but with real courage and earnestness back of the nonsense. She sees her folly settles down to hard work and practical views and makes a good nurse.

"Common sense is what the nurse wants

more than anything else, not merely good sense, but good sense of a very common kind. Enough of that amounts to genius." Do many girls undertake the work

and drop out? "A host of them. Our course is two years and six months, but each student starts in with two months' probation The probationer has practically no responsibility and very little to do, save in the way of trailing around and making herself generally useful.

The idea is that she shall have a chance

to see the working of the hospital, and the life of the nurse, and shall decide whether she is really earnest in her desire to follow too, have a chance

the vocation. We, too, have a chance to study her and decide we want her.

"There is no use in wasting time and teaching upon one who will not go on with the work. Many probationers drop out. Those who stay settle down to serious training. Some of them are dropped later, for cause, or resign, but that percentage is small."

small."
"Even before the probation there is some sort of examination, is there not?"
"Of course. A very small percentage of the applicants obtain admission here.

The same is true in all reputable schools The same is true in all reputable schools.

"You've no idea of the number of applications we have. Within the last fifteen years girls from all over the world have poured into the profession. There is room for them. The demand has increased

poured into the profession. There is room for them. The demand has increased even more rapidly than the supply, but the demand is for good nurses, and each year the standard of requirement is raised.

"Nursing is like every other profession. There is plenty of room at the top. Now to become a good nurse, a girl must have certain qualities. If she hasn't them, it is useless for us to accept her in the school.

"We send to each applicant a list of questions with blanks left for answers. Here is the list. ou see we want to know the age. Ex-

cept in special cases, we accept onlidents between 24 and 31 years of age. We ask for the height and weight. An undersized woman is at a disadvantage in handling patients even if she is strong.

"If a girl has weak lungs or there is lung." the family, it is suicide for he

"If she has had quinsy, she will have it again within a few weeks after entering the again within a lew weeks after entering the school. One cannot breath the air with a ward full of sick people, or work over a sick person without taking in germs, if there is any weak spot to serve as a lodging

place for germs.

"If a girl is not physically sound and strong, she has no business here. If she doesn't answer these questions about her health honestly, we soon find it out in case he is received.

Nationality may count against a girl.

Many foreigners are trained for nurses here, but all other things being equal, an American-born girl has the preference. In earlier days it was practically impossible to get American nurses. American girls of the desirable class did not take rindly to the profession. Now, things

are very different.

"The class of American applicants improves continually. The level of refinement, education and social standing among nurses has changed phenomenally. I have watched the change and gloried in it. "There is only one fault with the Ameri-can girl. She does not take kindly to subordination. She is likely to resent

discipline and authority.

That will not do in a hospital, and there is the source of most of our troubles. The American child is allowed to have her own way and dominate the home. She acquires an aggressive independence and

These qualities are sadly in her way

GOOD NURSES BORN, NOT MADE

THAT IS THE IDEA OF THE HEAD OF A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Coalifications of the Ideal Trained Nurse—More American Girls Now Entering the Profession—Charity Work of the Nurses—Matter of Good Looks.

I have always said that nurses were born, not made.

The superintendent of one of the most famous training schools for nurses in this country made the statement. Then she equalified it.

A thorough training is necessary before any woman can be a good trained nurse, and a well-trained mechanical nurse is better than a poorly trained mechanical nurse is better than a poorly trained mechanical nurse is better than a poorly trained mechanical nurse who makes the great success, the nurse who manded the nurse spirit.

I can hardly explain what I mean. You would understand if, like me, you had seen hundreds of nurses come and go. It isn't enough that a nurse should know how to do a thing; she should have the right feeling back of the doing.

Suppose a drunken old woman is brought in badly wounded. She is flithy, covered with vermin; her clothes reek; her dirty har is a mat of tangles.

ought to be a help to her career to make the career impossible.

But I've wandered away from the question of admission to the school. We study and compare the lists which the applicants have filled out. Many of them are thrown aside at first glance. Others are considered.

Finally, those which seem most favorable are chosen and the applicants belonging to them are notified. If the girls live in the city or near here we ask for a personal interview. If not, we have to take them on the strength of their recommendations. We require three good references from each girl.

We require three good references from each girl.

"We pay the students enough to cover the cost of uniforms, books and all that the hospital requires them to have. We also give board, washing and room. For her car fares and other small personal expenses she must furnish the money.

"The expense to her during the two years and a half need not be more than a small sum, particularly if she comes well supplied with underwear and has a good street dress. We have many girls from wealthy families and we have many very poor girls. They are equals here, save as one is

families and we have many very poor girls. They are equals here, save as one is more clever and earnest than the other. "Some hospitals adhere to the old system of furnishing the uniforms, books, &c., and paying the girl no money; but our method is the usual one.

"Almost all of the New York hospitals train nurses now. All of the reputable hospitals train them well; but there are innumerable private hospitals here and elsewhere in which nurses receive inadequate training."

elsewhere in which nurses receive inade-quate training.

"Then, too, every ha'penny hospital throughout the country trains nurses and gives them credentials. It is a disgrace. A nurse who studies three months in a third-class school is the equal in law of our nurse, who has a rigid two-years-and-a-half course under the most favorable circumstances.

a-half course under the most favorable circumstances.

"Never a week passes that I do not receive messages from physicians asking about nurses who have pretended to be graduates of this institution and have proved shamefully incompetent. Ordinarily, the nurse has never spent a day here. Occasionally she has begun a course here, but has been discharged for just cause.

"Such impositions are unfair to the reputable members of our profession and unfair to the public. Nothing will stop them but registration.

"Nurses should be obliged to register as doctors are. Then a standard would be set and fraud punishable by law.

In its own interest, the public should pass such a law. An ignorant nurse can do as much harm as an ignorant doctor, and can defeat the efforts of a clever doctor.

"The demand for nurses increases at a tremendous rate. Every one has to have

and can defeat the efforts of a clever doctor.

"The demand for nurses increases at a tremendous rate. Every one has to have a trained nurse now. Doctors will not work without them. From all over the country there is a call for them. Every little town has to have them.

"I always advise our girls who come from small towns to go back there. They will find a field for their work, under good social and family conditions, and live wholesomely as well as usefully.

social and armly somethy as well as usefully.

"But many girls insist upon staying in New York. They like the excitement of life here. New York is filling up with trained nurses, but the country isn't anywhere near full.

where near full.

"The profession isn't even beginning to be overcrowded if nurses will go where there is call for them. Even here in New York good nurses are never idle. It is only the incompetent ones who cannot find work. I do not have enough nurses to fill my calls."

to fill my calls."
"But how can every one afford to hire a trained nurse?"
"Everybody can't, but almost every one has a trained nurse, just the same. Very few people understand how much charity

ork the nurses do.
I do not know a successful trained nurse "I do not know a successful trained nurse who does not do a certain amount of charity work each year. If she does not give her services outright in needy cases she may lower her rates.

"It is a common thing for a doctor to say to a nurse: 'I have a bad case. The people can't afford to pay me or pay a nurse, but I've got to have a nurse. Will you go?' If she is the right sort of nurse and the thing is a possibility, she goes.

nurse, but I've got to have a nurse. Will you go?' If she is the right sort of nurse and the thing is a possibility, she goes.

"Only last week a doctor telephoned me from one of the worst slums of the town. He said he had a sick woman and baby there, and unless he had a nurse for them he couldn't pull them through.

"If you don't send me a nurse the woman will be dead to-morrow,' he said.

"But it's a wretched place,' I protested.

"Yes, I know it's hard,' he admitted, but tell the nurse it's life and death.'

"One of the best nurses on our list hap-

"One of the best nurse it's life and death."
"One of the best nurses on our list happened to be free and came in then. I put the case before her. She went down to that foul tenement. She's there yet.
"The woman and baby are alive. The nurse and doctor are fighting every inch, and winning."

and winning.

"Nurses and doctors may charge big bills up to those who can pay, but they do a lot of work no one knows anything about.

"Nursing is a great profession. I repeat, there is still plenty of room in it; but successful nursing requires much greater ability to-day than it did a few years ago The girl who isn't exceedingly in earnest and ready to face a vast amount of work should look up another profession."

## NOT A DYNAMITE BOMB.

What Happened When an Intrepld Police man Monkeyed With the String.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Lying against one of the pillars that support the subway roof, a station man at Scollay Square last evening found a cylindrical box about six inches long A string straggled out from one end, looking for all the world like the fuse of a firecracker. He picked it up and showed it to the station master. The latter official examined it for a moment, and then grew pale. The whistle dropped from between his teeth. He pushed the man from him. "Take it away and lay it down on something soft; and, say, lay it down easy," he exclaimed; and, as the man looked surprised, he lowered his voice. "It's a bomb-a regular dyna-

"These qualities are sadly in her way when she wants to enter a calling where system, order, discipline and implicit deference to authority are absolute essentials. The nurse who knows more than her superior or the doctors, is an abomination, and will never be a genuine success.

"Probably you have heard that Canadians are on the whole, considered the best nurses turned out by our training schools. Canadian girls come here in troops to study. Most of them do well.

"Do you know why? Because they have better home training than our girls. I am sorry to admit it, but it is true.

"T've studied the thing for years. The Canadian girl has been brought up to orderly habits, self-control, respect for age and for authority. She shows the training at every turn.

"The American girl who wants to succeed in our profession must take the same attitude toward the work. It is harder for her, for in most cases all her previous train-

DRESSMAKING AN ART INDEED

RUSH OF GIRLS TO PRATT INSTITUTE TO STUDY IT. Water Color Sketching and Physical Cul-

ture Included in the Course-Good Reasons for That - Daughters of the Wealthy as Well as Poor Girls There. The dressmaking department of Pratt

Institute long ago passed its experimental stage. Now it is one of the most successful features of an institution eminently sucoessful, and is growing at a rate that makes the problem of providing for its proper development an embarrassing one. The class rooms are full from early morn

ing until late in the evening, and there is no room for the intermediate classes for which he heads of the department are longing. There are many dressmaking schools in the country now. When the Pratt dress-making school was started fifteen years

ago it stood alone on this side of the ocean Miss Harriet Sackett, the director of the department, found her inspiration in France There she saw schools in which girls were scientifically and thoroughly trained for

the dressmaking profession.

In this country good dressmakers were few and those few complained of the impossibility of obtaining competent assistants. A clever seamstress was very rare.

Yet, in spite of all this, the standard of taste in dress was rapidly rising here, and

employment lay open to girls, but the girls were not able to undertake the work. They needed training. There seemed to be no place where they could obtain it. Pratt Institute opened its dressmaking

department to fill the want. "There has been a wonderful develop-ment during the last fifteen years, not only in our school, but in the dressmaking trade, said Miss Sackett to a Sun reporter. "Each year successful dressmaking calls for a

higher form of art and intellect. There was never a time when our women dressed so well or a time when there was room for so much individuality in dress The day of the best gown, carefully brushed and laid away for state occasions, is past.

"A woman now wants gowns particularly suited to each occasion. Then, too, the gown must be adapted not only to the occa-

ion, but to the wearer.
"There was never before, I think, such beauty in the color, design and texture of even the cheap goods used for dressmaking purposes, and this beauty of materials makes possible innumerable new effects in designing. Designers can now blend many shades and materials in one gown where formerly they were obliged to limit themselves to one or two colors and one

or two forms of trimming.

"The new materials and the increasing demand for artistic work call for greater skill in designing and make dressmaking an art as well as a trade. The old-time dressmaker, who could cut and fit and sew, but knew nothing beyond that, isn't in line to-day unless she has had the wit and energy to keep step with progress. "She may make a good cutter or fitter

or forewoman in an establishment, but the successful dressmaker to-day must create. No superficial knowledge will do

for her.

"Of course there are still a host of inferior dressmakers making a fair living, but the demand for the better sort of work increases steadily. It is to provide work-women capable of such work that we are trying to train our students.

"We do not take a girl under 18 into the professional dressmaking class. An applicant must be a fair seamstress before she can be admitted, and must be willing to work steadily for at least one year.

"Naturally, we cannot agree to make

of particularly thorough grounding. Other pupils have already had some professional work, but have realized that they could not climb far without a more thorough knowledge of their trade and have come

here to get it.

"In addition to the professional course, we have a home dressmaking course adapted to girls who want to learn to make clothes for themselves and the members of their families, but do not intend to take of their families, out do not intend to take the work up as a profession. They have a training along the lines of the professional course, but not so extensive, and their classes meet only twice a week, while the professional classes meet every day.

"The girls in the same classes are of all

"The girls in the same classes are of all sorts and conditions. Some of them are poor. Others come from wealthy families "More and more, wealthy parents seem to be recognizing the value of practical training for their daughters. We see that in many of the departments of the school, and particularly in those of domestic science and domestic art." "How many dressmaking pupils have

Miss Sackett made a calculation. "In the day classes 122; but that includes both professional and home courses. Then there are 136 students in the sewing classes,

there are 136 students in the sewing classes, and we have night classes for working girls who want to learn something about dressmaking, but can't come by day."

"I would have to look up the night class numbers for you. There are 164 in the drawing classes."

"What have drawing classes to do with dressmaking."

The director tried politely not to show her seems.

her scorn.

"Why, they are at the very basis of it, side by side with plain sewing. Every girl in the professional classes is obliged to take the course in free pencil sketching and water colors. The home-course pupils are not compelled to take that work, but most of them do it.

"We have a special course in costume designing, but that is a part of the art department and intended for students who intend to make illustration for fashion magazines and for dressmakers a profession.

of the butterfly.

"Then she designs a costume that reproduces the color combinations of the butterfly and many of its lines. Everything in the design must be suggested by the butterfly.

"We have a large collection of butterflies,

and have found them more satisfactory for color suggestion than almost any other nature models, though we use flowers and a number of other things in the same way.

"Some of the students are very quick to catch the inspiration. Others are slow. All improve wonderfully with study."

Next to the nature designs were water color reproductions of exquisite textile fabrics, copied by the students as studies in design and color blending. Sometimes in place of reproducing the fabric exactly the student is required to take the design and contrive a color scheme for it.

In the wall cabinets are glowing bits of color-pottery, Venetian glass, metal, all used for color suggestion and line, in the training of the students.

After the designs are made, their practical value must be tested. It is useless to picture a costume that cannot be carried out in fabrics and trimmings; so the designers must go to the shops and see what they can find that will carry out their idea.

The cleverest of the students work with this problem in view and in their designing consider not only the beauty of the model but its practical possibilities. Problems of propopertion, the adapting of modes to varying kinds of figures, the utilizing of historic fashions in modern dressmaking—all these and a host of other questions come up for careful study.

The present day skirt is the object of a consideration almost prayerful. With its serpentine clinging closeness over the hips, its swish and swirl and multiplicity of lines below the knees, it is a staggerer to the average expert dressmaker. Small wonder

its swish and swirl and multiplicity of lines below the knees, it is a staggerer to the average expert dressmaker. Small wonder that it is taken seriously in the dressmaking classes, and that everything from the Eigin marbles to the butterflies and morning glories is pressed into service in its study. "Never, never was there a time when the making of a dress skirt called for such cunning art as it demands now," said the teacher, and she undoubtedly stated a fact. It is wonderful and a trifle fearful, this modern skirt.

"Do you fill orders?" asked the reporter. "We turn away orders constantly. Of course, only advanced students work on the demand for artistic dressmaking was increasing at a great rate. A broad field of

"Do you fill orders?" asked the reporter.
"We turn away orders constantly. Of
course, only advanced students work on
customers' materials. All the early work
is done upon practice materials.
"The girls learn cutting and fitting,
practising on lay figures or upon each other.
They must become expert in all sorts of
finishing, fancy stitches, all the detail work.
"We used to include tailoring in the first
years' work. It was too much. Now we
teach only such tailor finish as any good
dressmaker may be expected to know.

teach only such tailor finish as any good dressmaker may be expected to know. Definite tailor work may be studied in a second year's course, if desired.

"When the students are far enough along they take up orders, under the teachers supervision. In the lower grades, lingerie, babies clothing and shirt waists are made.

"The advanced dressmaking students make the gowns. A gown is given to one or two students. They are responsible for it from start to finish, designing, cutting, and all, though, of course, they have advice and supervision.

advice and supervision.

The price paid, less 10 per cent., goes The price paid, less to per cent, goes to the students who make the gown. Many of the girls pay all their tuition in that way. The work is slow—three weeks being required for a gown—but the price is moderate, from \$10 to \$15, and, as I said, we have more orders than we can fill, much of the time.

"The home course students do not fill

orders. They work on practice materials and later on their own gowns.

"It is difficult to find girls who sew exquistely enough to do satisfactory work on fine lingerie and bables' clothes, but we try

fine lingerie and bables' clothes, but we try
to train them in our plain sewing classes,
and we find a good sale for such work."
"Do the graduates find employment
easily?"
"Yes, they do. Some of them go into
large establishments. Many start out as
private seamstresses, charging good prices;
and, after acquiring experience and acquaintance, set up dressmaking establishments of their own. ments of their own.

"A few students plunge, right at first, into the thick of the fray and open establishments as soon as they leave here. Save

ishments as soon as they leave here. Save in exceptional cases, such a course as the last is hardly advisable, for, no matter how thorough a training a girl may have had here, she needs practical experience.

"Still, one of last year's graduates is running a flourishing business and has just turned out an imposing trousseau. Several more of last year's class are in the more important dessymating concerns

the most important dressmaking concerns of New York, in responsible places. Many of our students are in charge of other dressto work steadily for at least one year.

"Naturally, we cannot agree to make every girl a proficient dressmaker in a year; but, if a pupil sews well and can make plain garments well when she comes to us, and if she is intelligent and industrious, we can in one year train her to a point where all that she needs is practical experience.

"Many of our girls enter the advanced class from our lower classes in plain sewing, and they, of course, have the advantage of particularly thorough grounding. Other art side of dressmaking are important. Then the physical culture and the woman's gymnasium department was started in

connection with our work.

"Seems odd? Oh, I don't think so. We teach the girls that no women can look well in her clothes unless she has a well developed body to put the clothes on, and we lay stress on the importance of the appearance and bearing of a dressmaker. She should produce a pleasant impression, advertise her own wares. Too many of the old style dressmakers overlook that point.

"Another thing we insist upon. Our students, professional students I mean, must have had at least a grammar school education. You can't make a good dressmaker out of an illiterate girl to-day. The profession requires too much intelligence and art feeling." "Seems odd? Oh, I don't think so. We

## WHITE HOUSE INVITATIONS. Skilful Work in Writing Names on the

Invitation Cards. From the Washington Evening Sta The preparation of invitations to the four great social events of the season at the White liouse—the receptions of the President—s a work that requires great care and the most expert penmanship. The several thou-sand people who receive invitations to each f the four receptions necessarily notice the attractive and beautiful penmanship, amountig almost to engraving. This work is done by some of the most noted penmen in the service of the United States Government.

The cards of invitation to each reception are engraved, and contain blanks for the name of the person or persons invited. These blanks are filled in by the penmen. During the social season just closed two penmen were engaged in writing the names on the side by side with plain sewing. Every girl in the professional classes is obliged to take the course in free pencil sketching and water colors. The home-course pupils are not compelled to take that work, but most of them do it.

"We have a special course in costume the partment and intended for students who intend to make illustration for fashion magazines and for dressmakers a profession.

"Our dressmaking students study and sketch the human figure. They must understand preportions and know how to make the best of a good or a poor figure by the art of dress. They sketch costume models. They copy models.

"They study line and drapery. Then they study ine and drapery. Then they study he and drapery. Then they study ine and drapery. Then they study have a special contend to the school rooms and I'll show you some water-color drawings that explain the sort of art work that is done.

The class rooms are large and light and full of students. On every side hang photographs, engravings, colored prints illustrating the history of costume. Thereful the students are to seen and the students were working over shimmering silks and laces. In the necessary of the light was to be a student as most of the series of the

In the World of Fashion much transpires that finds its way to THE SUN'S Woman's Page first. This is one feature that makes THE SUN a desirable home paper.—Adv.

SHELVES IN HOME ADORNMENT VIEWS OF A WOMAN DECORATOR

ON ONE PHASE OF HER ART. They're Far Prettier Than Cabinets, She Says, and Infinitely Handler-Their Use Has Become a Fad-Kinds That

Look Well-Window Conservatories. \*Few people realize how much character shelves add to a room," said a woman dec-orator while she worked the other afternoon making order out of chaos in a bachelor flat. "Like cushions and rugs and books they give that delicious air of comfort that is so often lacking in the stately but

stiff drawing rooms of modern homes.
"When I make a contract for decorating or arranging an apartment artistically, always ask for the privilege of putting in shelves if I deem them desirable. A great many people do not take to the idea at all. They associate shelves with the homely uses of the kitchen, the pantry and the cellar. The fact is, this very utility of the shelf constitutes much of its beauty.

"People have become educated to seeing book shelves in a library or sitting room in preference to set bookcases for these have always seemed designed more as show cases for books and their bindings rather than to hold books ready for intimate use. "There are fewer bookcases sold nowa

days than formerly, for everybody seems

to appreciate the charm of the low bookcases built in around a room or occupying some special nook or corner in a bay window or alcove. On the top of these shelves one can always have plants, photographs, magazines, all the hundred and one little furnishings that add to the beauty of a room "The high corner book shelves are always good, for they use up space that is often wasted and this is an important matter in these days of apartment house furnishing. Then I like the idea of books within easy reach, their rows not too formidably stiff. But people must get used to shelves, not only for books but for other uses to which they adapt themselves charmingly. A music room in an uptown studio has above the piano a low shelf swung on brass chains and a similar one over the organ. This is entirely with a view to convenience in obtaining the sheets of music, but of course it is prettier than

the commonplace cabinet by far. "Bric-a-brae displayed in cabinets of glass and gilt has become almost an eyesore. Like the plano lamp of a few years ago it won more popularity than it deserved But bric-à-brae is happily going out and now in furnishing we always try to put in sets of finely made and well polished shelves for the accommodation of the really good china or pottery that is owned. ished from a room is the fireless chimney

effect that must always be banplace. The placing of a screen before it is only an added incongruity, but here is an admirable chance for shelves. I have seen some of the most delightful little cabinets simulated in this way in which books, pipes or china may be stored to advantage. Then sets of wellmade shelves may show shells gathered during a summer trip, ore specimens, carved ivories or old brass or silverware. Such shelves add immensely to the individuality of a living room or a special den.

"In one home there was a somewhat impossible window; that is to say, it monopolized the best part of one wall of a library. From each side of the window I had shallow book shelves built out into the room, about three feet standing and about four and a half feet high from the floor. A broad-cushioned seat was carried about this space just below the window and out at each side, giving the effect of an old-fashioned high-backed settle, with, of course, the window for the back. Light Japanese silk draped the window and the books provided were all verse. We called it the poets' corner and it was a charming nook in which to curl up for an hour or two over a favorite book.

old-fashioned house that ha been turned into a bachelor apartment house showed the very queer arrange-ment of mantels built between two big windows, but without any fireplace be-neath. Here again shelves came to the rescue. We had them set in white enamel rescue. We had them set in white enamel and distributed a beautiful set of old blue willowware in each of them, the cups and saucers, the cream jugs and teapots oc-cupying the top mantel in the fine light that came in through gathered point

d'esprit.
One rarely sees shelves in modern bedrooms. In fact, the bedroom remains hopelessly commonplace, no matter what we may do for it. Unless one has an old four-poster, there is nothing much prettier than a brass bed. Then there is the dressing table, the cheval glass, the couch, with its pillows; but the bedroom remains essentially the sleeping room in appearance. "There was a woman who wished to have a long glass for dressing. Not having

have a long glass for dressing. Not having room for a swinging cheval, she suggested setting one on the back of the wardrobe door. But this was not practicable on account of the poor light; so we selected the wall with the best light from the electric globe in the ceiling and had the glass built in with a moulding around it. But it looked unfinished.

"I had it practically framed in little shelves down the sides with one narrow shelf over the top. In each of the little niches was a powder box, a pin tray, a scent bottle, a face cream, hair pins—all the numerous necessities of the toilet. The advantage of this plan in dressing quickly will be appreciated by every woman who has ever attempted to dress in a hurry before a table which speedily becomes a heap of laces, brushes, gloves, handkerchiefs, fans and jewels, hopelessly mixed up with the dressing appointments. The chiefs, fans and jeweis, hopelessly mixed up with the dressing appointments. The little shelves made a place for everything where the hand could reach instinctively for it and did away with any chance of sudden upsetting of seent bottles or powder and pin boxes, which so often demo

a hasty toilet.
"Every bedroom should have at least "Every bedroom should have at least one shelf for one's own personal books, the favorite ones which may be picked up without disturbing others during a wakeful

hour on retiring.

Some people frown at the idea of grow-"Some people frown at the idea of growing plants in a nursery, but one of the prettiest and most interesting rooms of the sort was a big nursery in Washington, which was really a day nursery, as the children slept in another part of the house. There was one great window facing the south Instead of curtaining it, narrow shelves were swung across it from the south Instead of curtaining it, narrow shelves were swung across it from the ceiling to the floor. The shelves were painted in forest green and on them in rows were tiny red pots in each of which grew some different specimen of miniature vine, a fern or palm.

\*Each plant was a baby plant of its kind, although some of the tiny vines had grown to luxuriant greenness. The children took the greatest interest in this window conservatory, the plants of which were changed about in place each week. They learned

about in place each week. They learned the names and ways of the plants and took personal pride in their growth. In the spring boxes of earth were added to the collection and pansy seeds planted and hyacinth bulbs started. These were thereby, watched as they attained their

and hyacinth bulbs staried. These were keenly watched as they attained their final bloom, and in this way the little ones learned to understand and to love the wonders of the earth's growing green.

"A dining room looks absolutely bare without a shelf of some sort, but it must be said that the narrow shelf running about the wall at the height of the door top and bearing plates has been overdone. A stein rack which holds the big mugs hanging each by its handle is newer than the shelf about the room. Corner shelves, one in each corner of the room and running from the ceiling to the floor, give a cosey effect. On them may be placed all the various things used intimately every

day and having the appearance of being there ready for v.e rather than for show.

"A dining room with a fireless chimney piece should always be fitted with shelves over and heneath, and the china and silver placed upon them, doing away with the heavy sideboard and utilizing a buffet instead. Rare china is not necessary for a pretty effect. It is, of course, always a desirable possession. But the Japanese ware of to-day is marvellously beautiful in color and design and there are many sorts of the old willow pattern plates that are effective in this way, as well as pretty are effective in this way, as well as pretty for the table. Then the various little casseroles and individual baking dishes

that are used in a dinner service all make far prettier furnishing for a dining room than the stuffed fish and ducks which cumber the walls of some eating rooms.

"Do not try to furnish without shelves, for they have their charm. The charm of the pantry shelves with their rows of preserve itself into linear with us from childhood. and the kitchen shelves that used to glisten with their rows of polished tins, what mysteries they were to childish eyes! Our kitchen shelves are not so glittering now-adays, for the age of tinware has passed and our medical control of the shelves are not so glittering now-adays. and our modern cooks demand enamel under pain of departure. But outside of the kitchen and the pantry, shelves are among the most artistic of furnishings; not draped shelves, but clean-cut well-made solidly built or hung shelves, upon which we may distribute our treasures so that our even may rest on them and our hands our eyes may rest on them and our hands touch them as we will."

#### TO WOMEN WHO MUST WORK. Find Something You Can Do Well, Says

Woman Who Was Left Penulless. "If you are suddenly compelled to choose between going to the poorhouse and earning your own living, don't try to be a Patti if you have a voice like a tin whistle. Don't aspire to be a high-school teacher, either, when you don't know a noun from a verb. Take something you can do."

The trim little person who gave this advice smoothed down her white apron and cast an intelligent glance at the gas range. She ought to be well up in the subject if any one is. A few years ago she woke up one morning to find herself a widow, penni-less and with a small daughter to support. "I lost everything I had, at one full swoop, she explained. "I had two or three hundred

dollars instead of thousands. Then I cast my mind about for something to do. "I began at the top. It is a favorite de lusion of reduced gentlewomen that they can begin at the top. I thought I would teach, and I took the teachers' examina-

"Well, that one day, before a wooden desk, with those cold-blooded questions before me, and my brain in a hopeless mud die, gave me a conception of my ignorance that has kept me humble ever since. Then I thought I'd be a governess, but the field seemed to be entirely usurped by mademoiselles and fratileins, or enterprising college girls, whose degree was a kind talisman. The salary, too, was nothin at all.

Then some one reminded me that I used

"Then some one reminded me that I used to sing before I was married, and I betook myself to a choirmaster, who told me gently, but firmly, that my voice was only ornamental, and my knowledge of technique execrable. That was why I spoke so feelingly about would-be Pattis.

"By that time, my pride had had so many falls that it didn't trouble me any more. So my next experiment was selling books. I held out just a week.

"Next I took up typewriting. Finally I got a place at \$6 a week. The man I worked for was simply an angel, or he never would have put up with me. By the end of the month I was fully convinced that I was a failure at it. But I didn't know which way to turn.

which way to turn.
When I was at the lowest notch of discouragement the clue came. One day a friend who had been my standby all through was teiling me about a luncheon she wanted

"I wish I could have some of your salted

almonds for it,' she said.
"We both jumped.
"Why not?' she exclaimed.
"Why not?' I echoed, 'It's the one thing. I can do well."
"That was the beginning of it all. This good friend of mine spread my fame among her friends and other orders followed hers. She finally induced the head of her grocery firm to test the nuts, and he was so pleased that he at once gave me a large order. They sold as well as he expected and he offered

me a steady contract.
"The demand for my wares has grown instantly, and now behold me in an apart ment of my own, with two assistants, and just as much work as we three can man-

#### WOMAN IN THE PROFESSION. Signs of Her Progress in the Law, in the

Ministry and in Medicine Maryland has just denied a highly educated woman the right to practice law. Recently also at a meeting of the Benchers' in Dublin, King's Inn denied a young woman of talent, the daughter of Sir John Johnson, an opportunity to study law. A minority warmly championed Miss

Two scholarships for women have just been established in the law class of New York University One of them was endowed by Mrs. Russell Sage. They are intended to encourage young women who have special gifts to become practicing Adelaide Buell Hyde, Edith Hadley and

Johnson's cause.

Jennie V. Minor were among the new law-yers recently sworn in by the Appellate Division in New York city. The General Land Office in Washington has three women lawyers. They are Mrs. Emma Bailey, who has just been admitted to a post-graduate course in Columbia University: Mrs. Jennie Monroe and Mrs.

Kate Burt. The two latter handle some of the most difficult and complicated cases that come before the office.

The Rev. Elizabeth Moody, the Western

that come before the office.

The Rev. Elizabeth Moody, the Western field agent for the Free Baptists, last year visited more than seventy-six churches, travelled 5,000 mfles, made 250 addresses, besides making 400 calls.

A mother recently performed the marriage ceremony for her daughter in Cleveland, Ohio. The Rev. Martha McCaslin united her daughter and William Jaeckle. This is supposed to be the second such instance in history, the first having occurred in California a few years ago.

The wife of the Governor of Oklahoma, Mrs. Delia Jenkins, has been for years a successful preacher. She is a Quaker and has nine children. She conducts two services a day in the meeting house of Guthrie, has her pastoral duties, and conducts regular services at the county and the Federal jails and gives temperance lectures throughout the Territory.

lectures throughout the Territory.

A woman recently occupied the pulpit of the Jewish Synagogue in Los Angeles.

Mrs. S. Pisko of Denver made an appeal to the congregation in behalf of the National Hospital for Consumptives, which was

warmly received.

There are fifty-right women doctors of medicine in Paris, La Fronce recently published a symposium of their opinions as to the practice of medicine for women. and advice to young women physicians. The concensus of opinion was that medicine was a good field for French women. Mille Delaporte, a young Parisian, recently presented a thesis so brilliant for her doctor's sented a thesis so brilliant for her doctor degree, that it received "highest mention

#### TWO-CENT TELEPHONES. Offered to the City of I ties for a Twentylives) car Franchise.

UTICA. Feb. 15.-A new telephone pany has offered to this city what is said to be the best return for a twenty-five-year franchise ever extended to any city by a telephone corporation.

The company offers to install a telephone

The company offers to install a telephone in every house in the city where one is wanted and to charge a uniform rate of two cents for a five minutes conversation. There will be no charge for instruments and none for messages received. Any merchant who wants more than one telephone can have as many as he desires at the same rates. The offer is being considered and will probably be accepted.

# BRAND NEW ST. VALENTINE

GIRLS NOW NOT A BIT LIKE THOSE HE USED TO KNOW.

They Are Capable of Doing the Woolne as They Are of Doing the Other Things of Which Men Once Had a Mone-

pely-St. Valentine's New Attitude

St. Valentine is classed among the saints about whom religious history has chosen to remain discreetly vague. It is recorded that he was a Christian marty in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. His festival was celebrated on Feb. 14, and about this time of the year it was the cus

tom to worship Juno. History hastens to assure posterity that the association of the saint with the heathen worship of Juno, from which the sending of valentines originated, was wholly accidental, but it fails to explain just how the accident occurred and thus leaves St. Valentine's career shrouded in a fascinating

While the February holiday was neve celebrated by any glittering street pageant. neighing steeds with gorgeous trappings and audible and visible high jinks, there has always been nevertheless a mighty throng, a vast army the world over, an army of youth and beauty that marched on Valentine's day to invisible music and bent be-

fore his shrine in graceful, reverent homage. Our grandmothers loved him and the were far more particular than we in their bestowal of affection. There was no more important date in the year to the girl of fifty years ago than St. Valentine's day. But the days and the girls of yesterday are gone and St. Valentine no longer holds his court.

Old mower, went they by your way? Eheu fugaces! Where are they?

Those were the days when youths pined for maidens and dared not speak. Girls blushed, looked down and wept on the slightest provocation. The feminine pose of the time was a fawn-like timidity to-

of the time was a fawn-like timidity together with a wraith-like fragility.

Girls shrank in those days and did very little else. The shrinking attitude was the only correct one when young women were asked to dance or to supper. Nowadays they give only half dances at a time and ask for two suppers in a night.

Valentines were supposed to be anonymous confessions of love, the opening wedge for one of the serious courtships of the time when engagements were in earnest. Popular girls numbered their valentines as a débutante of to-day does her bouquets.

They took the form first of original verse in the stately quaint style of the period. Then France, which always finds nature crude and likes its lilies gilded, began to get up lace paper monstrosities with bleeding hearts, arrows and obese cupids recovered.

This of course doomed the emblem of This of course doomed the emblem of the day. Thrifty manufacturers realizing that the demand for valentines, like the demand for babies' shoes, had a firm foun-dation in the hearts of the people, began to turn out more elaborate machine made horrors each year. They made them in the form of piguies and even fashioned

horrors each year. They made them in the form of plaques, and even fashioned them of plush with cords and tassels like pew cushions. The poetry accompanying these upholstered greetings became admirably worse each year.

But in the meantime a change was going on in the eternal girl. Insidiously she was advancing, taking a place in the business world with a frivolous ruffled apron as a cloak for her deadly intentions to push man by degrees into the background until he became finally extinct. She was taking up professions, raising violets, chickens and even pigs on former abandoned farms.

doned farms.

She gave up fainting, weeping and cooking and began to look at man out of a different corner of her eye. She stopped shrinking, let out her corset laces, took deep breaths and began to juggle with dumbbells. St. Valentine, nicheless between the worlds, observed the situation with any used surprise for he was always a friend doned farms. amused surprise, for he was always a friend

Anonymous love became extinct, al-Anonymous love became extension at though it must have given rise to some charming situations impossible in the direct hypocrisy of our flirtations. No man of to-day allows concealment to prey on his damask cheek for any length of the control of on his damask cheek for any length of time. Nor does he send anything, even his love, without his card. Or if he be eccentric enough to do so, he always calls the next day and looks unconscious.

And so St. Valentine has passed into another reincarnation, masquerading probably as a fashionable florist. Flowers are sent nowadays on the festival just as they are on the other gift days of the year. But the old sentimental charm of the custom has gone.

year. But the old sentimental charm of the custom has gone.

There has been a distinct reversal in the attitude of the sexes, unspoken, perhaps but fully in evidence even at the dancing schools where the little boys are scarce and much made up to. As they grow up this condition continues and the girl who can accumulate the most formidable number of men as a background immediately assumes the position of popularity, while the soulful maiden who may look at men with an analytical Henry James sort of viewpoint is condemned to the sad fate of the young lady named Nell, that the Yale boys sing of, who

Was not very much of a belle. She sat in the sand and held her own hand And never got on to the sell. George Moore, who has formed the re-cettable habit of hurling unpleasant truths grettable grettable habit of hurling impleasant tritus at us, says that a glance around a drawing room to-day reveals the fact that man is the looked -up-to and the sought-for to-day. If girls do not actually propose, he says they do not hesitate to lead the horse to the water. This is on the other side of the ocean, a broader field, where pretty Americans, it is not the ocean, a broader field, where pretty Americans is according to the property of the content of the ocean.

can girls are taken by their mothers corone But the American man is adulated, feted.

But the American man is adulated, feted, invited, flattered, followed up until, markyou, until he is secured. Then he develops into a Mr. Pipp.

But bachelorhood is his heyday and it is not to be wondered at that he prolongs it until he becomes all but doddering, when you hear of his engagement to some beautiful young heiress. And in accordance with our odd American customs the girl is always congratulated.

St. Valentine, having been a thoroughly smart saint, at all events, has probably adapted himself to his loss of serious prestige. For despite the changed conditions

adapted himself to his loss of ferious free tige. For despite the changed condition of things hearts continue to tangle and tuntangle with a delightful activity, char acterizing the age. Valentine cannot fal to note that Cupid still keeps busy in his playful way with results apparently strenuous as when love was young.

### MONEY IN SKATING RINKS.

Four Successful Ones, Paying Large Dividends to Stockholders. Roller skating rinks, once the most popu-

lar resorts of young folks, have been run at a loss for several years, but there is money in real ice skating rinks. There are four in successful operation and they yield satisfactory dividends to their stockholders. One is in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, one in St. Louis and one in Pittsburg. Preparation of the floor is the most ex-

pensive item. The ice is formed on a floor of special felt-covered boards laid in preof special felt-covered boards laid in pre-pared asphalt. Underneath, in a filling of ground cork, run the pipes conveying the refrigerating brine.

The pipes are usually laid only three inches apart. Though the buildings can be heated by steam to a temperature of re-degrees or thereabouts the surface of the ice can be kept hard at all times by the frosty brine underneath.

frosty brine underneath.

The Brooklyn rink represents an investment of \$60,000 and has been a paying enterpring. Last year ment of \$60,000 and has terprise from the beginning. Last year the stockholders received 16 per cent.

The Pittsburg rink, which is on a larger scale, represents an investment of \$300,000. It was built four years ago and has never paid less than 11 per cent. The two other rinks are proportionately profitable.